

[THURSDAY, August 10, 1769.]

NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL

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both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

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14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

| D's Age. | High- Water. | ris- es | H. M. | sets | H. M. |
|-----------|-----------------|------------|---------|------------|-------|
| THURSDAY | 9 | 4 | after 3 | 6 before 7 | 7 |
| FRIDAY | 10 | 5 | 5 | 8 | 7 |
| SATURDAY | 11 | 6 | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| SUNDAY | 12 | 7 | 5 | 10 | 7 |
| MONDAY | 13 | 8 | 5 | 11 | 7 |
| TUESDAY | 14 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 7 |
| WEDNESDAY | 15 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 7 |

Days 15 Hours 48 min. the 10th.

Last Friday Night arrived here the Harriet Packet,
Capt. Oak, in 7 Weeks and 3 Days from Falmouth,
by whom we have the public Prints to the 7th of
June, from which we have the following articles,
viz.

LEGHORN, May 13.
THE Corsicans have carried off sixty laden
Mules from the French, and entirely de-
feated a detachment of 200 of their troops,
which escorted them.

The Count de Vaux having advanced with the
greatest Part of his army by Rostino, there possessed
himself of some heights, from whence he played his
artillery. On this General Paoli making a feint of
retiring, the French came down with great impe-
tuosity, which brought on a most furious engage-
ment, the issue of which was not at all favourable
to the French. General Paoli had even cut off
their communication with Bastia and San Fiorenzo,
that they were in danger of being forced to sur-
render. It is added, that in this disagreeable situ-
ation, the Count de Vaux had dispatched a Felucca
to Bastia to demand succour.

The French, who were posted at Ajaccio, having
marched out from thence, advanced as far as Mez-
ana. But their enterprise, according to the ac-
counts, has turned out very unsuccessfully, they
having been beaten and obliged to re-enter into
Ajaccio.

Those at Calvi, who, pursuant to the plan of
operations, had set themselves in motion on the same
day, had met with the like fate.

Genoa, April 29. By the last Letters from Tou-
lon, we are assured, that there were in that Har-
bour and at Mersilles no less than 300 Transports
ready to sail for Corsica, having on board a large
Body of Troop, several Pieces of Cannon, and
1800 Horses; this Reinforcement composes the se-
cond Division of the fifteen Battalions destined for
the Reduction of that Island. A Vessel just ar-
rived from Holland, fell in with above thirty Sail
several Leagues from the Land, which are con-
jectured to be Part of this Fleet.

Leghorn, May 6. A Body of French having
sailed out of Ajaccio with the View of entrenching
themselves at Two Miles Distance from that Town,
were attacked on the 28th last by the Colonel A-
barucci, but we know not yet the Issue of this Af-
fair. The French Troops had received Orders to
hold themselves in Readiness on the 30th. It is
said, that great Numbers of the French go over to
General Paoli, who makes very large Promises to
Deserters.

Warsaw, May 10. It is said that the Turks will
direct their Operations, on one Side towards Molda-
via, on the other towards Azoph, in which they
are to employ two Armies of 150,000 Men each.
One of these Armies, which is composed for the
most Part of Tartars, is nothing more than a Col-
lection of wild and savage People without any Dis-
cipline. It requires also a great deal of Time be-

fore such numerous Armies can be assembled, be-
sides that the Porte will have Occasion for a good
Part of them to tame the Spirit of Rebellion which
manifests itself in several Districts, and particu-
larly in Asia.

As to the Turks which had entered Moldavia,
and who quitted that Country on the Approach of
the Russians, they were divided into four Corps,
under the Command of as many Pachas. One of
these Generals, named Karaman Pacha, was just
arrived there, on the 11th of April, with 6000
Men.

Warsaw, May 10. By a Courier arrived from
Prince Gallitzin we are assured, that that Prince
having passed the Niester, advanced at the head of
his army to besiege Choczim. When his van-
guard appeared before the walls, they were very
briskly attacked by 1000 Turkish volunteers, who
made a sally from the town, but were obliged to re-
tire after an obstinate dispute: On which they set
fire to the four corners of the place, having first
thrown themselves, and such of the principal inha-
bitants as remained, with their effects, into the cita-
del. The fire burnt with great fury till the next
day, when the Russians began to cannonade the
Castle.

From the Frontiers of Poland and Hungary.

May 10. During the last Month no less than thirty
Battles have been fought between the Confede-
rates and the Russians; five of which ended to the
Advantage of the Rebels, and six in favour of the
Russians; in the two other, the Success on both
Sides was pretty equal. Five Bodies of Confede-
rates are encamped upon these Frontiers, under the
Sienar Pulawski, Rudzki, Bierzinski, Dzierzanow-
ski, and Prince Lubomirski, who have all publickly
declared, that they will adhere to the Terms of
the Confederacy of Bar.

Hanover, May 12. A Treaty of Subsidy is con-
cluded, by Virtue of which the King our Sove-
reign has taken into his Pay Part of the Troops of
the Duke of Brunswick Wolfenbuttel.

Utrecht, May 25. A letter from Cervione in
Corsica, dated May 9. and received this Moment,
advices, that Paoli had received a Courier, from
Rostino with Advice, that on the 8th Instant, there
was a smart Action between the French and the
Corsicans in the Defile of Tendo, in which the
former were beaten, and had a great many Men
killed, besides the Wounded and Prisoners. This
Letter adds, that the French have penetrated with-
out Resistance into Part of the Morato, as far as
Lento and Canavaggia.

Paris, May 26. If we may credit letters from
Pondicherry, that City is recovering with astonish-
ing splendor. It appears evident, that the affairs
of the English have changed their face in the Indies.
The Nabob, their intrepid enemy, has taken from
them several important posts, partly by cunning,
partly by force, on the coast of Coromandel; and,
if he knows how to make use of his victories, he
may obtain over them still greater advantages.

Mague, May 28. On the 25th instant the Baron
de Muffin Pouschkin, Envoy extraordinary from
the Empress of Russia, received a Courier with the
following dispatches, which he immediately com-
municated to the President of the Assembly of the
States General.

"The Russian Army, commanded by Prince
Gallitzin, has defeated, near Choczim, a body of
30000 or 40000 Turks, and taken a great number
of prisoners. The Turks, besides many thousands
of killed and wounded, have lost all their baggage
and artillery, their military chest, valued at 50000
Golden Crowns, and 70 Camels loaded with provi-
sions and valuable effects. As the Turks have
burnt the town of Choczim, and destroyed all the
neighbouring country, Prince Gallitzin, notwith-
standing this advantage, was obliged to repair the
Niester, in order to be near his magazines; which
he has, nevertheless, brought forward. A more
circumstantial detail of this affair will soon be pub-
lished."

Paris, May 29. We learn, by a Courier extra-
ordinary dispatched from Rome the 19th of this
month, that on the morning of the same day, Car-

dinal Ganganelli was proclaimed Pope, and had
taken the name of Clement XIV. He was born at
S. Arcangelo, in the Diocese of Rimini, on the
31st of October, 1705, was of the order of Minor
Conventual Friars, and created Cardinal the 24th
of September, 1759.

From the LONDON GAZETTE:

Florence, May 23.

ON Friday last Cardinal Ganganelli, a Monk of
a branch of the Franciscan Order, called Mi-
nor Conventuale, was elected Pope. He was born
at a village called St. Angelo in Vado, in the
Duchy of Urbino, is sixty-four years of age, and
was created Cardinal by the late Pope in the year
1759, ever since which time he has lived in the cell
of the convent of his order at Rome, in the most
private manner. He has now assumed the name of
Clement XIV. Several Couriers passed by yester-
day for Vienna, France, and Spain, with the news
of his election; and this morning the Nuncio here
received by a Courier the formal notification of it,
which he immediately communicated to this Court.
We are farther informed from Rome, that the Car-
dinal Pallavicini, who was lately Nuncio at the
Courts of Spain and Naples, has been appointed
Secretary of State.

L O N D O N,

May 30. On Friday a Motion was made in the
Court of Common-Pleas, for a Rule for a noble
Lord to shew Cause why Mr. Wilkes's Demurrer
should not be withdrawn, and the Proceedings go
on against his Lordship, they having been stopped
by his Plea of Mr. Wilkes's being an Outlaw. The
Rule was granted, upon Mr. Serjeant Glynn's
producing a Certificate from the Court of Kings's
Bench, that Mr. Wilkes's Outlawry was illegal;
and the Court having granted ten Days to his Lord-
ship to shew Cause, &c. long and learned Ar-
guments were made Use of by the Counsel, who
were, for Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr.
Serjeant Leigh; for Lord Halifax, Mr. Serjeant
Davy, Mr. Serjeant Naires.

At the same Time the Court was moved against
the Publisher of a certain Paper, for a Libel on a
Gentleman of Fortune and Probity, by inserting
his Name with an opprobrious and invidious Epithet,
in a List of those Gentlemen who signed the late
Address of the Merchants of the City of London,
and a Rule of Court was immediately granted to
shew cause.

June 1. East-India Stock was done this day at
220, then at 230, and now is kept for the present
at 232. The surprising fluctuation of this stock within
this few days has occasioned various conjectures, and
there are not wanting some who look upon the whole
as a South-Sea Scheme.

A correspondent in the city informs us, that
L—d H—h sold out all his India Stock yesterday.
India Stock fell yesterday to 230. Since this day
se'nnight it is fallen 42 per Cent.

A passenger just arrived in one of the East-India
ships, informs, That the Governor and Council
were making great preparations, when he came
away, to put the White Town in a state of de-
fence; that our troops were in high spirits, not-
withstanding a putrid fever had for some time raged
among them, and proved very fatal to many;
that our people seemed under no apprehensions of
a visit from the French at Pondicherry, which is
about 63 miles to the south of Madras, they ha-
ving hitherto, at least to appearance, conducted
themselves in a very peaceable manner towards us;
and that the English will be able to sustain a siege
a long time, provided the enemy are prevented from
depriving them of the fresh water, which they are
forced to fetch from springs at a good distance from
town, the front of which stands towards the sea,
while a salt water river runs on the rear of it, which
prevents the fresh water from coming to it.

One of the articles of disagreeable intelligence
from Fort St. George, is said to be an account of
the Armenian and Gentoo inhabitants having made
an insurrection in the Black Town, which had
been with great difficulty quelled by the Governor.

May 25. Letters from Constantinople inform, that notwithstanding the Activity with which the Armaments for the ensuing War are carried on, public Diversions engross no small Part of the Attention of the People. Great Preparations were making there the latter End of last Month for the Grand Tulip Feast, which his sublime Highness treats his Ladies with annually in the Month of May. The Gardens of the Royal Seraglio are laid out in a Number of Parterres of fine Tulips, round which little Sheds are erected, where the Grand Signor lays in a Stock of Silks, Tissues, Necklaces, Bracelets, and other Trinkets; the favourite Sultanas of his Court are the Shop Women, and his Highness buys from them what pleases him best. During this whimsical Festival, the Gardens are enlivened with excellent Music, and decorated with triumphal Arches, Illuminations, &c. This Diversion is followed by all the Grandees of the Court, in order to make the Time of their Mistress's pass away in an agreeable Manner.

May 27. Thursday a Gentleman passing along Old-Street, saw a Woman begging with a blind Child, which, upon examining, proved to be his own, that had been lost some Time, and whom the cruel Woman had blinded. She was immediately taken into Custody, and committed to New-Prison.

Yesterday was married, at Wooburn Abbey, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, to Miss Wrottesley, third Daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. and Dean of Worcester. The Duke and Dutchess of Marlborough, with the Earl and Countess Gower, and several other Persons of Distinction, were present on the Occasion.

May 30. It is said that the Substance of the News arrived from the East Indies is, that the celebrated Heyder Ally having sent his Son to negotiate Matters with the Nabob, had entered into a strict Treaty with that Potentate, and was supplied by him with a Body of 30,000 Men, who made an Attack, a short Time after upon the advanced Guard of the English Army, who were entrenched in a wild Part of the Country at a great Distance from Madras; that Heyder Ally lost a great Number of Men upon this Occasion, and was obliged to retire; but as the Van-Guard of the English were in a Situation that rendered it impossible to supply them for any Length of Time with Provisions, it was thought necessary to order them to join the main Body, which they did the following Night; after several slight Skirmishes with the Enemy, our Troops, having Intelligence that another large Body of Natives had joined Heyder Ally, thought it advisable, to prevent being surrounded, to retire nearer to Madras, which they did in good Order; and as they had been reinforced by a Number of fresh Troops, and had got a good Train of Artillery, they were under little Apprehensions from their Enemies, when the Letters came away.

Another Account says, that the Company had marched great Part of its whole military Force into the interior Part of the Country in order to attack, and defeat if possible, one of the richest and most powerful of the Indostan Princes; but that the Forces of another Asiatic Prince had intercepted the English, and placed them between two Fires, so that it was judged at the Time of the Ship's sailing that brought this Intelligence, almost impossible for the English to rejoin the main Body of their Forces at Bengal without coming to a decisive Battle, and in which the English would most probably be totally ruined. Unless superior Bravery and military Skill can get the better of infinitely superior Numbers. It is, on this Report the India Stock has fallen so much within these three Days.

It is said that the English at Bengal have been grossly deceived by a Number of French Deserters which came over to them last Year from the Islands of Mauritius and Madagascar, under Connivance of the French Commander in Chief, and that these Deserters have been employed by the French as Spies upon the English Armaments in Asia.

Yesterday Henry Lawes Luttrell, Esq; set out from his House in South Audley-Street, in order to join his Regiment in Ireland.

June 1. It is said, that notwithstanding the Parliament gave so very great a sum to pay the civil list debt, yet it is imagined that sum has been otherwise disposed of, as the last money paid only one quarter; when near six were due, so that there still remains near five.

A letter from Leghorn, dated May 6, says, "By an account from the Chevalier de Saintgrievu, who attacked and carried the pass of Borgo, we are assured, that several women were found in arms at that place, and that great numbers of them, inspired with the flame of Liberty, had insisted upon following the main body of Paoli's troops, in order to take care of the sick and wounded, provide provisions and forage for the army, and do other offices to lessen the fatigue of the men."

According to letters from Leghorn, no less than three actions are talked of, as having happened between the Corsicans and the French, viz. one in the Nebbio, one near Ajaccio, and the third at a small distance from Bastia. Be these reports as they may, it is certain, from the disposition of the troops on both sides, that a general action is very soon to be expected.

Last night a great number of persons were taken up by virtue of a press warrant, and put on board the Bartholomew Tender, lying near the Tower.

June 3. Yesterday there was a very numerous meeting of the Proprietors of the East-India Stock, at their house in Leaden-hall-Street; Sir George Colebrooke in the Chair; who told them, the Directors had prepared extracts from the last dispatches, which were ready, and they were accordingly read twice over by one of the Clerks, and contain the following matters: [Here follow'd a long account of the situation of the Company's affairs in the East-Indies, whereon,]

After some altercations, in which Mr. Prescott.

Mr. Burke, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Mackintosh, and Mr. Stewart, were the principal Speakers, the Question was put, and as nearly as can be remembered, in the following words:

"Extracts from different parts of the Company's Settlements in India, being read before a large body of Proprietors, it appeared to them, the Company's Affairs are in a very flourishing condition, and that there was no real cause for the late alarm."

The Question, thus put, was carried in the affirmative unanimously.

A second Question was also put, namely, "That the first question, as above mentioned, be published in some of the daily news-papers."

This Question, nem. con. was also carried.

At twelve o'clock East-India Stock sold at 222, but rose up to 243 before two o'clock, the cause of the Court having been thoroughly comprehended by one o'clock.

If the Court of Directors of the East-India Company had not been called at the time it was, and the news brought had been kept a secret two days longer, the whole estates of a great number of Nobility and Gentry, dealers in stock, who had agreed to sell at this juncture, would not have paid the difference, as many of those who have honour enough to pay the difference, are already greatly hurt in their fortunes.

Extract of a Letter from Normandy.

"An Affair has just happened in this Country, which makes a great Noise. Miss de Verne, a young Lady of Condition, and very rich, having lost her Father and Mother, was placed by her Guardians in a Convent in the Neighbourhood of Coutances; and soon after, having attained to her fifteenth Year, the Marquis de Pienne a Black Musketeer, made her Proposals of Marriage, which, however, were no Way agreeable to her Guardians, on Account of his slender Fortune, and the Profligacy of his Character. M. de Betigny, an Officer of the Guards, was thought a much better Match for the young Lady, and therefore preferred. But just as the Marriage was on the Point of Conclusion, M. de Pienne had a Rencontre with the intended Husband, and killed him. This enormous Outrage increasing the Aversion to Pienne, he resolved to get by Force what he could not otherwise obtain. He engaged his Sister to go and fix herself in the same Convent with Miss de Verne; and some Time after, escorted by four of his Friends, he scaled the Walls of the Convent by Night. His Sister seconding his Project, got the young Lady from her Chamber, under Pretence that the Abbess wanted her, and just as they were passing through a Court, she was seized and conveyed to a Carriage, wherein Miss de Pienne placed herself by her Side. It was intended to carry her into a foreign Country; But at Caen, the Postmaster hearing the Cries of a Lady from the Carriage, refused them Horses, and gave Information to the Judges and Marechaussee, who arrested M. de Pienne and his Accomplices, notwithstanding their Resistance. The Ladies are, for the present, lodged in separate Convents, and the Men conducted to Prison; from whence they will soon be brought to Trial, and no Doubt punished in a Manner suitable to their Crimes."

A party of the Confederates of Poland having made an irruption into the Austrian dominions, were at first advised of their mistake (as it was supposed to be, some of the Hungarian and Polish districts being much intermixed) and desired to desist from their enterprise; but not paying a proper regard to the moderation of the Austrian troops, the latter were obliged to give a little more energy to their exhortations. A brisk action ensued, wherein the Poles lost many men, and were obliged to retire. The Austrians also had some killed and wounded on their side. A very severe ordinance has since been issued by the Imperial Court against the enterprises of the Confederates."

The Capigis, a pretty formidable people in Asia, taking advantage of the present situation of affairs, have just pretended to recollect, that before the erection of the Corps of Janissaries, they formed the body-guard of the Grand Seigneur, in which quality they now reclaim the standard of Mahomet; and to give the more weight to their demand, they have presented themselves before the city of Techat, and laid siege to it. The Sultan, to appease them, has already offered them several purses; but they will not be contented with money, but insist on the satisfaction which they lay claim to, so that nothing but force is likely to subdue them. A Pacha, who was marching at the head of 40,000 men towards Moldavia, is therefore recalled to stifle this rebellion.—A circumstance favourable to the Russians.

It is computed that 5000 Greek families have already quitted the Ottoman Provinces, in order to settle in the dominions of the Empress of Russia.

They write from Genoa, that a number of Corsican families have lately embarked with all their effects for Minorca.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-William, or Calcutta, dated Sept. 14, 1768.

"I have been here about three weeks, amidst a profusion of prodigality and luxury. We are as yet in peace in the Kingdom of Bengal, though apprehensive of an irruption every day with Suja

Dowla, an Indian Prince of Importance, as well as very formidable, and famous in arms. I suppose you have heard by this time of the war on the Coast of Coromandel, hitherto prosecuted with advantages to the Company.

"I cannot omit telling you that I never was in a ship with such bad Navigators. We were very sickly from England, having sailed from the Downs with the small pox on board, attended with a dangerous fever, which carried off about thirty soldiers and sailors; besides the misfortune of losing our long boat, the sixth mate, and five able seamen off the Joanna, one of the Commora Islands, a place usually called at by India Ships for provisions, but mistaking one Island for another, rendered us incapable of getting into any, but fortunately for us, met with the Dutton, who came out of the Island the same day, and who spared us water and fresh provisions, otherwise we should have been put to the allowance of a pint per man a day; but happily we had two quarts. To complete our misfortunes, when we were within a day's sail of Madras, and off Pondicherry, we ran foul of the Dutton about nine at night, being very dark and going at the rate of six knots an hour; every soul in both ships expected to perish instantly, and such a scene of confusion and despair I never before experienced: Neither of the ships sustained any considerable damage in consequence of the affair."

June 6. As the comparing a Number of different Observations on the Transit of Venus must tend to the establishing the exact Time with greater Precision and Certainty, we give the following, which was made at Idington:—The first Contact of the Periphera of Venus with that of the Sun was at Eight Minutes Fifty-one Seconds and a Half after Seven o'clock; the second Contact was at Twenty-six Minutes and Three Seconds after Seven o'clock; or, in other Words, the Body of the Planet was Seventeen Minutes Eleven Seconds and a Half in entering the Disk of the Sun, beginning at the Time mentioned above.

The following Table (taken from Mr. Martin's Institution of Astronomical Calculations, just published) exhibits all the Transits of Venus from the Year 1631 to 2360, inclusive, with the Interval of Years between each two, that the Regularity and Order in which they return may be the better observed.

| Anno Dom. | Month. | Interval of Years. |
|-----------|--------|--------------------|
| 1631 | Dec. | |
| 1638 | Dec. | 8 |
| 1761 | June | 123 |
| 1769 | June | 8 |
| 1874 | Dec. | 105 |
| 1882 | Dec. | 8 |
| 2004 | June | 122 |
| 2012 | June | 8 |
| 2117 | Dec. | 105 |
| 2125 | Dec. | 8 |
| 2247 | June | 122 |
| 2255 | June | 8 |
| 2360 | Dec. | 105 |

Though many Hundred Thousand Pounds East India Stock were nominally bought and sold last Week, it does not appear by the Books of that Company, that the 50th Part has been actually transferred.

A certain Banker, it is said, has had upwards of Thirty Thousand Pounds paid to him for Differences upon Bargains of India Stock, upon the late Fall.

Limerick, May 22. Tuesday last James Moloney Fitzandrew, James Moloney Fitzpatrick, John Moloney Fitzpatrick, George Moloney and several others, forcibly carried Miss Susannah Moloney, an heiress, from Grag in the County of Clare, and kept her in an Island in Loughgreny, till the Saturday following, when they were taken, and yesterday were lodged in the goal of Ennis, by the activity of James Moloney, Ringrose Drew, and Richard Tyrrel, Esqrs. three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, assisted by a party of the Earl of Drogheda's light dragoons.

ANNAPOLIS, August 7.

On Sunday Evening last, a very black Cloud arose from the Westward, which broke in the Neighbourhood of this City, at Mr. Hesselius's, and from thence to London-Town: A great Quantity of Hail-Stones fell, or rather Cakes of Ice, as they were flat and oblong, many of them Five or Six Inches in Circumference. Every Pane of Glass on the West Side, and upper Story of Mr. Hesselius's House, were beat in, and many Windows in London-Town greatly damaged. On several Plantations, the Corn was cut, so that it is now withering away. Numbers of Dunghill Fowls, Partridges, Doves, and other smaller Birds, have been since found dead in the Fields and Woods. In this City we had only a hard Wind, with a Shower of Rain, which scarcely wet the Surface of the Ground an Inch deep, though we have not had before, at any one Time, so much since the Beginning of June. The Grass and Herbage has the Appearance of Winter. We are informed, that in many Parts of the Province they have scarcely had a Drop of Rain since May, so that the Inhabitants have a miserable Prospect of Crops, both of Corn and Tobacco.

WILLIAMSBURGH, July 27.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"THE friends of America had the satisfaction to observe the debates about the repeal conducted on both sides with the utmost calmness and decency, turning wholly on commercial considera-

tions, and not one syllable They heard with pleasure profusely attacked, and their justification; even March-friend of America, tion. The representatives manufacturing towns affording forth the apprehensions and many country Gentle thereby taxing America th from a heavy burthen, do poor's rate, from an appar

"I told you from the the embarrassments of Gopy they would be to extridit. I see most clearly th no future cheeks to their ads next sessions, and have made the first object of th temper and complexion of so say there is little doubt temper and moderation certain they are the on wound.

"I assure you no argu omitted by the Agents for taken their instructions fro Parliament will not hear SON, neither will they from the dead."

"I had rather suppose the mistaken, than doubt his Sincenion, that the Acts will soon Home, not from the Princip abundant Reason to conclude, with the Ministry, will procu Report is raised and propag prevent that Necessity; for if the Hopes of a Repeal, should of Non-Importation and order of the Manufacturers in Engla the present Necessity upon the be taken away, they would be persisting in their present Mea also would be broken, we sho action for, and that Confidee specially necessary for our Sec Ruins of the English Cos Tyranny and Oppression."

The following Members of who were not present at the Thave since acceded thereto. well. Hampshire, James Merc Lynne, John Taylor Corbia. bath City, James Wallace. Ball, Henrico, Richard Adam Norfolk, Thomas Newton, jun and Geo. Wythe, Clk. H. B.

It is with the highest pleasur the affection meets with th every county that we have y alone, we hear upwards of And that so rare and laudable a have its influence, we cannot names of the widow Ladies wh tion.—Mrs. Lucy Randol Randolph, Wilton. Mrs. Ma Christian Burwell, Williamsb son, Richmond town.

BOSTON

Yesterday arrived Cap from Falmouth, after a p By the last vessels from Ed lowing advices, and it may readers, to know that the presented to and graciously

During the summer sales, will be weighed with tention to the dignity of of the provinces; that the gives umbrage to the Am next session of Parliament. thority of the legislature crown:—That th

porters of the Bill of Rig ings till the month of Oct celebrated parson Horn, and some of their other le by the ministry

distinction at Paris, had di of money had been remitt in durance, from bankers of some of the principal purpose to disturb the ope vernment, and to employ our ministry while they are ous treaties on the Contine lution has been formed in king despotick, that his lat for that purpose, that Fr plan, and is to support 25000 men.—Likewi ed that some of the tea por tries opposite to Great-Bri into the hands of France.

BOSTON

On Monday last His Excel his Seat at Roxbury, and went Morning about Nine o'Clock he ject's Ship Rippon, then lying being fair the Ship came to sa shifting to the East, she anch low her former Moorings, wh Wind. His Excellency was f leaving the Castle. and with th on board the Rippon. Mr. Th third son accompanies him. T same ship, Col. Hoar, former

of Importance, as well
mous in arms. I sup-
time of the war on the
to prosecuted with ad-

ou that I never was in
ators. We were very
failed from the Downs
attended with a dan-
off about thirty fold-
misfortune of losing our
and five able seamen
Commora Islands, a
India Ships for provi-
for another, rendered
any, but fortunately
who came out of the
so spared us water and
should have been put
per man a day; but
s. To complete our
within a day's sail of
ry, we ran foul of the
being very dark and
an hour; every soul
h instantly, and such
air I never before ex-
posed sustained any con-
fidence of the affair."

a Number of different
of Venus must tend to
with greater Preci-
the following, which
The first Contact of
that of the Sun was
seconds and a Half af-
second Contact was at
ree Seconds after Se-
conds, the Body of the
Eleven Seconds and
of the Sun, beginning

n from Mr. Martin's
calculations, just pub-
of Venus from the
with the Interval of
the Regularity and
may be the better ob-

Interval of Years.

| |
|-----|
| 8 |
| 122 |
| 8 |
| 105 |
| 8 |
| 122 |
| 8 |
| 105 |
| 8 |
| 122 |
| 8 |
| 105 |

ousand Pounds East
ought and sold last
Books of that Com-
been actually trans-

as had upwards of
to him for Differen-
upon the late Fall.
James Moloney Fitz-
Moloney Fitzpatrick,
forcibly carried Miss
Grag in the County of
oughgenny, till the Sa-
taken, and yesterday
the activity of James
Tyrell, Esqrs. three
affiliated by a party of

August 7.
ery black Cloud a-
broke in the Neigh-
Hessellus's, and from
Quantity of Hail-
Ice, as they were
Five or Six Inches
of Glass on the
of Mr. Hessellus's
Windows in Lon-
several Plantati-
is now withering
Fowls, Partridges,
have been since
ods. In this City
a Shower of Rain,
of the Ground an
had before, at any
eginning of June.
he Appearance of
it in many Parts of
ad a Drop of Rain
ts have a miserable
and Tobacco.
H, July 27.
London.

ad the satisfaction
out the repeal con-
most calmness and
mercial considera-

tions, and not one syllable passing about the right.
They heard with pleasure the revenue acts most op-
probriously attacked, and not one tittle urged in
their justification; even Mr. Grenville himself, that
arch-friend of America, joined in their condemna-
tion. The representatives of commercial places and
manufacturing towns afforded much assistance. Set-
ting forth the apprehensions of their constituents;
and many country Gentlemen, who had conceived
that by taxing America their estates might be saved
from a heavy burthen, dread the increase of the
poor's rate, from an apparent declension of trade.

"I told you from the beginning my opinion of
the embarrassments of Government, and how hap-
py they would be to extricate themselves with cre-
dit. I see most clearly that they wish to meet with
no future checks to their design of repealing the
acts next session; and have consented to their being
made the first object of their attention. From the
temper and complexion of all parties, I may venture
to say there is little doubt of the repeal; * but let
temper and moderation be encouraged, for I am
certain they are the only means of healing the
wound."

"I assure you no argument or pains have been
omitted by the Agents for the colonies; they have
taken their instructions from the best writers: If the
Parliament will not hear BLAND and DICKEN-
SON, neither will they be persuaded if one rose
from the dead."

"I had rather suppose the Writer of this Letter to be
mistaken, than doubt his Sincerity. I am indeed of his Op-
inion, that the Acts will soon be repealed, from Necessity at
Home, not from the Principle he supposes; for we have
abundant Reason to conclude, that nothing but Compulsion,
with the Ministry, will procure a Repeal, and that this ve-
ry Report is raised and propagated by them, on purpose, to
prevent that Necessity; for if the Americans, deceived with
the Hopes of a Repeal, should recede from their Resolution
of Non-Importation, and order Goods as usual, the Clamours
of the Manufacturers in England would immediately cease,
the present Necessity upon the Ministry for a Repeal would
be taken away, they would be furnished with Pretences for
persisting in their present Measures, the Union of the Colo-
nies would be broken, we should lose that Respect and Af-
fection for, and that Confidence in each other, that is rec-
ognisably necessary for our Security, and should fall, in the
Ruins of the English Constitution, an easy Prey to
Tyranny and Oppression."

The following Members of the late House of Burgesses
who were not present at the Time the Association was formed,
have since acceded thereto. James City, Mess. Lewis Bur-
well, Hampshire, James Mercer. King and Queen, William
Lynn, John Taylor Corbin. Fairfax, John West. Eliza-
beth City, James Wallace. Northumberland, Spencer M.
Ball. Henrico, Richard Adams, Warwick, William Digges.
Norfolk, Thomas Newton, jun. Culpeper, Henry Pendleton,
and Geo. Wythe, Clk. H. B.

It is with the highest pleasure, we can inform our readers
the association meets with the greatest encouragement, in
every county that we have yet heard from. In Dinwiddie
alone, we hear upwards of 1000 persons have signed it.
And that so rare and laudable an example of public spirit may
have its influence, we cannot refrain from publishing the
names of the widow Ladies who have acceded to the associa-
tion. Mrs. Lucy Randolph, Chatsworth. Mrs. Anne
Randolph, Wilton. Mrs. Mary Starke, Dinwiddie. Mrs.
Christian Burwell, Williamsburg. Mrs. Rebecca Wat-
son, Richmond town.

BOSTON, JULY 27.

Yesterday arrived Capt. Cummins, in a brig
from Falmouth, after a passage of six weeks. By
the last vessels from England, we have the fol-
lowing advices, and it may afford satisfaction to our
readers, to know that the American petitions were
presented to, and graciously received by his Majesty.

During the summer, the disputes with the colo-
nies, will be weighed with the most scrupulous at-
tention to the dignity of Britain, and the privileges
of the provinces; that the mode of taxation, which
gives umbrage to the Americans, will be removed
next session of Parliament, without hurting the au-
thority of the legislature, or the revenues of the
crown: That the 6th of June, the sup-
porters of the Bill of Rights adjourned their meet-
ings till the month of October next; and that the
celebrated parson Horn, Sir Francis B. Delaval,
and some of their other leaders had been bought off
by the ministry. That some Englishmen of
distinction at Paris, had discovered that large sums
of money had been remitted to a celebrated patriot
in duration, from bankers in that City, by direction
of some of the principal nobility of France, on
purpose to disturb the operations of the English go-
vernment, and to employ at home the thoughts of
our ministry while they are concluding most danger-
ous treaties on the Continent. That a refo-
lution has been formed in Sweden to render the
king despotick, that his late abdication was planned
for that purpose, that France has acceded to this
plan, and is to support the execution of it with
3000 men. Likewise it is confidently report-
ed that some of the sea port towns in the low coun-
tries opposite to Great-Britain were soon to be put
into the hands of France.

BOSTON, August 3.

On Monday last His Excellency Governor Bernard, left
his Seat at Roxbury, and went to Castle William. The next
Morning about Nine o'Clock he embarked on board his Ma-
jesty's Ship Rippon, then lying in King-Road. The Wind
being fair the Ship came to sail, but soon after the Wind
shifting to the East, she anchored again a Mile or two be-
low her former Mooring, where she yet lies waiting for a
Wind. His Excellency was saluted with 15 Guns on his
leaving the Castle, and with the like Number on his Arrival
on board the Rippon. Mr. Thomas Bernard, his Excellency's
third Son accompanies him. There went Passengers in the
same ship, Col. Hoar, formerly in the Provincial Service,

Capt. Murray, and several other Officers of the Regulars.
His Excellency upon his embarking, having delivered the
Province-Seal to the Lieutenant-Governor. Yesterday His
Honour in Council, took the Oaths required by Acts of Par-
liament in order to take upon him the Administration of the
Province.

On Tuesday last three Houses and two Vessels in this
Town, and Charlestown, were struck with Lightning, which
was very severe—But no Lives were lost. The same Day
on the Town Dock, a Lad was accidentally killed by a
Sailor in discharging a Pistol with the Rammer in it.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.

Last Saturday Night, between nine and ten
o'Clock, a Fire broke out in Walnut-Street, Be-
tween Second and Third-Street, which burnt fur-
iously till Midnight, and consumed several adjacent
wooden Buildings, with the House of Mr. Jackson,
and greatly damaged a Brick-House belonging to
Mr. Paschall. Several People were also burnt, and
one lies dangerously ill.

NEW-YORK, August 7.

We can assure the Public from good Authority,
that Sir William Johnson is gone into the Seneca
Country, where he has called together the Chiefs
of several Indian Nations; in order, not only to en-
quire into the Cause of the late Alarms and Re-
ports, we have had from Detroit &c. of an intend-
ed Indian War, but also to endeavour to frustrate
any such Design, and remove any Evil Impressions,
those People may have received from the unwear-
ied malicious Attempts of the French Emisaries
from the Mississippi.

Extract of a Letter from Albany, dated the 28th
of July, 1769.

"Suppose e're this comes to Hand, you have had
Advice that Sir William Johnson, was set out for
the Indian Country: By the last Accounts he was
got as far as the Seneca Nation, after visiting many
other Nations, several of whom he found, owing
to a bad Crop of Corn last Year, in a starving Con-
dition, many of their Women and Children, not
having a Morsel to put in their Mouths. Sir Wil-
liam, who has a Heart full of Compassion, to re-
lieve the Distressed, scarce left himself Necessarys
to bring him back to the white Inhabitants, shar-
ing his Provisions with the Indigent. He has taken
uncommon Trouble in this Tour among the Indi-
ans, to unite and make them our Friends; and
from the Attachment they have to him, I am in
Hopes he will settle every Thing upon a good Foot-
ing."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to
his Friend in New York, July 7, 1769.

"You will hear many Reports and Promises of
a Repeal taking place next Session. But don't
give too much Credit to Men who would if they
dare, enslave both you and the People of England:
—Though I am young, I have learnt to distrust
the serious Vows of a Minister: I should tremble
to hear that you entertain'd the most distant thought
of relaxing in your Firmness and Oeconomy in Con-
sequence of any less being done, than a total Re-
peal of the Revenue Acts, an Extirpation of all the
Revenue Offices; and in short, a Redress of every
Grievance, and a Security against any future Inva-
sion:—Let those Principles stand impressed upon
every Man:—May you not have the Liberty
you ask, unless you seize this favourable Moment,
and secure it. Your Conduct as yet has been noble
and spirited; Depend upon it, you have thereby
wrought out your own Salvation.—The Union
of all America, which has at last taken Place, has
extinguished every Spark of Hope which your En-
emies had entertained, of reducing you to immedi-
ate Revenue Taxation. But unless you take pru-
dent Measures, your Trade will in future be sad-
dled most grievously."

[Several Pieces relating to the Combination against the Church,
are on Account of their length omitted for want of Room.]

Custom-House, New York, Inward Entries.
Brig De Lancy, Waldron, from Turks-Island; Hester,
Stout, Newfoundland. Schooner Polly, Ashfield, Madeira.
Sloop David Miles, Cayenne. Sloop John and Susanna,
Warner, Philadelphia; Charming Polly, De St. Croix;
Betty, Hull, and Defiance, Tillinghast, Rhode-Island;
Two Sisters, Clift, Boston, Polly, Spinning, North-Car-
olina; Charming Betty, Hanson, Virginia.

Outward.—Sloop Polly, Shand; and Lady Moore,
Sowle, for Newfoundland; Peggy, Leaycraft, Jamaica;
Hannah, Brab, Hispaniola; Betty, Lightbourn, St. Croix;
Betty, Hanson, and Betty, Thorn, Virginia; Phenix, Sey-
mour, St. Kitts; Two Sisters, Clift, Boston; Polly, Houston,
Coracoa. Schooner St. John, Stewart, Newfoundland;
William Walcot, Halifax, Brig Hester, Stout, Dover.

Cleared.—Ship Hope, Davies, to Dover. Brig Experi-
ment, Hamilton, Lisbon; Atalanta, De Witt, Dominica.
Sloop Pensacola Packet, Offutt, Quebec; Mary, Hutchings,
St. George's; Sally, Hunt, North Carolina; Robert, Joynes,
Virginia. Schooner Sea Flower, Cox, Rhode-Island.

PURSUANT to an Order of the

Honourable Jacob Ford, and Samuel Tuthill, Esqrs.,
two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas
of the County of Morris; Notice is hereby given to the re-
spective Creditors of Nathan Wilkison, an insolvent Debtor,
in the Gaol of the County of Morris, that they be and ap-
pear, at the Court-House in Morris-Town, in the County of
Morris aforesaid, on Friday the first Day of September next,
at nine o'Clock in the Morning of the said Day, to shew
Cause (if any they have) why Absence should not be ap-
pointed to the Estate of the said Nathan; and he discharged
from his Imprisonment, agreeable to a late Act of the Go-
vernour, Council, and General Assembly of the Province of
New-Jersey, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of insolvent
Debtors."

Morris-Town, August 20, 1769.

88 90

WANTED,

A Person who understands the
Smelting Lead-Ore with Sea-Coal; in the Manner it
is done in England and Scotland: such a Person may hear
of a Place, by applying to the Printer hereof.

General Post-Office, New-York, August 7, 1769.

THE Mail for England, by the Harriot Packet, Captain
Oake, will be closed at this Office on Saturday next.

ALEXANDER GOLDEN, Agent.

Just re-printed and to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

at the Exchange.

SINNERS

In the HANDS of an

ANGRY GOD.

A SERMON

Preached at Enfield, July 8th, 1741.

At a Time of great Awakenings; and attended with remark-
able Impressions on many of the Hearers

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.

Pastor of the Church of CHRIST in Northampton.

Amos ix. 2, 3. Though they dig into Hell, thence shall mine
Hand take them; though they climb up to Heaven, thence will
I bring them down. And though they hide themselves in the
Top of Carmel, I will search and take them out thence; and
though they be hid from my Sight in the Bottom of the Sea,
thence I will command the Serpent, and he shall bite them.

This Sermon was re-printed by particular Desire. The
Gentleman who brought the Copy is desired to call for his
Books.

JUST published, and sold by the Printer hereof,

THE

PRIMER,

OR

CATECHISM,

Set forth agreeable to the

Book of COMMON PRAYER,

Authorized by the KING,

To be used throughout his Dominions.

Containing godly Prayers and Graces.

To the PUBLIC,

WHEREAS a Copartnership in several Adventures in the
Indian Trade was commenced and entered into in the
Month of April, 1765, between John Wetherhead, Henry
Van Schaack, and Edward Mumford, Merchants in Com-
pany, under the Firms of John Wetherhead and Company;
All Manner of Persons are desired to take Notice, That I do
hereby dissolve the said Copartnership, and it is accordingly
dissolved, this Eighth Day of August, One Thousand Seven
Hundred and Sixty Nine; by me

JOHN WETHERHEAD.

BY Order of the Honourable

Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme
Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York; Notice
is hereby given, to Samuel Williams, Gentleman, a Lieuten-
ant in his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, and all
others whom it may concern, That on Application and due
Proof made, the said Justice, (pursuant to the Directions of
one certain Act of the Governor, the Council, and the Gen-
eral Assembly, of the Colony of New-York, in such Case lately
made and provided, entitled, "An Act to prevent Frauds
in Debtors;" and also pursuant to one other certain Act of
the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General As-
sembly of the said Colony of New-York, in such Case also
lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act more effectually
to empower the Trustees of fraudulent and absconding
Debtors, appointed or to be appointed, pursuant to an Act,
entitled, an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, to exercise
the Powers they may be invested with, and for the more ef-
fectual extending the said Act to Creditors, residing without
this Colony.") hath issued his Warrant, directed to the Sher-
riff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him
to attach, seize, take, and safely keep the whole Estate, as
well real as personal, of the said Samuel Williams, who re-
sides in Great-Britain, out of the said Colony of New-York;
and that unless the said Samuel Williams, his Attorney, or
Attornies, Factors or Agents, do discharge his Debts within
one Year and a Day from the Time of such Seizure made,
all his Estate, so seized and taken, will be sold for the Sa-
tisfaction of his Creditors.

Dated the 7th of August, 1769.

88 91

New-Jersey, } BY Order of the Honourable John Ander-
Manumeth. } son, and John Taylor, Esquires, Judges
of the Quarter Sessions of said Province, Obadiah Worthly,
Prisoner for Debt, in the Gaol of said County, Did on the
27th Day of July, make Application to the said Judges, for
the Benefit of the late insolvent Act, entitled, "An Act for
the Relief of insolvent Debtors," made in the Eighth Year of
his present Majesty's Reign, was qualified and filed his Sched-
ule of his Estate: Now this is to give Notice, to the Cre-
ditors of the said Debtor, that they be together at Freehold
Court-House, on the 28th Day of August next, to shew
Cause if any they have, why the said Prisoner's Estate
should not be assigned, and his Body discharged, pursuant
to said Act, of which this is their Notice.

Manumeth Gaol, July the 27th, 1769.

88 90

New-York, August 4, 1709.

FIVE POUNDS, Reward.

A BSCONDED from his Bail, on Tuesday the 1st Instant,
a certain John Lidle, about 36 or 37 Years of Age, and
5 Feet 4 Inches high; a well-set Man, fair Complexion, fan-
dy Hair hanging loose, which perhaps he may cut off; has
a Mole a little below his Left Ear, walks very upright, and
is by Trade a Cooper: He had on, when he went away a
short blue Coat, which does not reach to his Knees, and has
a white Lining; had with him a brown Jacket with Pockets
like a Coat, generally wears white Stockings, but it is prob-
able he may change his Dress. He has been at Sea, and made
several Voyages to London; so that it is apprehended he may
offer to ship himself as a Seaman, therefore, all Masters of
Vessels and others, are hereby warned and desired not to
carry him off, as they will answer it at their Peril. And who-
ever takes up and returns the said John Lidle, or secures him
in any of his Majesty's Gaols, so that the Subscriber may get
him again, shall upon due Information by Letter or other-
wise, receive the above Reward, of FIVE POUNDS, New-
York Money, and all reasonable Charges, of the Subscriber,
Cooper, near Peek's Slip.

88 91

JOHN CARNES.

POETS CORNER.

From the St. James's Chronicle.
The Sense of Millions, most humbly addressed to a
Great Personage.

M ***** below'd, whose Sires with gentle Hand
Have sway'd this happy and obedient Land;
Who scorning servile ministerial Arts,
Fix'd their firm Throns within a People's Hearts;
Yes—tho' vile Slaves this hallow'd Text profane,
Nature rebels 'gainst ev'ry other Reign.
O deign for once a loyal Bard to hear,
Who knows thy R—l Virtues to revere,
Yet, Spite of Danger, dares to be sincere.

Thro' Nature look—a Volume for a King!
All Nature ratifies the Truths I sing:
View the sage Elephant, whose subtil Plan
On Reason form'd, might shame each Brute of Man;
By gentle Treatment wisely taught to yield,
Stoops to the Yoke, or braves th' ensanguin'd Field!
But if when patient bow'd beneath his Load,
He feels the Lash, or bleeds beneath the Goad,
By ev'ry Art his Master strives in vain
To wipe the vengeful Record from his Brain,
Of Bondage sick, he loathes his wonted Food,
Nor ought can satiate but th' Offender's Blood.

Convin'd on Earth, superior let us rise,
And learn a glorious Lesson from the Skies:
In Terror only did our God appear,
And make poor Mortals but the Slaves of Fear;
Tir'd of Existence, we should curse the Day,
And meet the destin'd Thunder on its Way!
But oh! th' all gracious Ruler of the Skies
Delights in Mercy!—tardy to chastise.

Thus rules the King of Kings from Nature's Birth,
And thus enjoins his Delegates on Earth;
And oh! how godlike were the task t'employ
This pow'r aright! to cherish, not destroy—
To calm the Tumult in a Nation's Breast,
And by * one gracious Act make subject Millions
blest.

* A free Election, and the Man of our Choice.

REPEATING, striking, alarm,
horizontal, and common WATCHES; musical,
chiming and other CLOCKS, are carefully repaired in
the best Manner, by

THOMAS GORDON,
WATCH-MAKER, FROM LONDON:
WHO formerly lived opposite to
the Merchants Coffee-House, in this City, and is now moved
into the Shop of Mr. HASTIER, in Hanover-Square, oppo-
site to Doctor Brownjohn's, and next Door to the Corner
adjoining Wall-Street. (87 92)

NEW-YORK,

Broad-Street, 2d August, 1769.

Scrivener's Office, &c.

THE Sum of 300, and the Sum
of 800 Pounds to be lent out, the former on real,
and the latter on real or personal Security, within, or near
this City.—Also, a considerable Sum ready to discount good
Bonds, Bills, or Notes, and on Bottomry, Cash solicited on
every to be approved Security, as usual.

Mr. KNAPP is now able to pursue the general Business of
this Office, and has the Satisfaction of acquainting the Public,
the Time is not far off, when he hopes to be reinstated in
the full Practice of his Profession, with the Unanimous Con-
sent of every Friend to Mankind and Lovers of Justice;
'till then, he will continue to give the most Candid Opinion,
and Advice, in all Cases of Law and Equity, founded on
Reasons, to prevent the commencing and defending such Suits
as only can be productive of Trouble and Expence, and to
give full Satisfaction, for the easy Fee of one Dollar, though
it should afterwards be necessary for some other Gentleman to plead
the Cause in Court.

Deeds and other Writings perused, and a satisfactory Op-
inion given as to their Validity.
Persons assisted to recover their Property in England, or
elsewhere.

Executors and Administrators instructed in the due Execu-
tion of their Office, whereby to avoid those many Inconve-
niences which often arise from the Want of Knowledge to
act therein.

Writings and Conveyances of every Kind, as also Memori-
als, Petitions, &c. drawn effectually to answer the Purposes
intended.—Strict Secrecy, and the most immediate Dispatch
may be depended on, and every Business of this Office exe-
cuted, on such easy Terms, as to render the same of that
real Utility for which it was established the Eleventh of June
1764.

By the Public's obedient

And very humble Servant,
JOHN C. KNAPP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

ALL Persons that have any Demands against the Estate
of Isaac Lattouch, commencing before the 7th of De-
cember, 1764, are desired to send in their Accounts proved
to John Allop, that he may be enabled to make a Dividend
of what is received; and those that still remain in debt to
said Estate, are requested for the last Time, to pay the same
to John Allop, on or before the first Day of October next,
or they will be sued without further Notice.
New-York, 27th July, 1769. 86 86

A Single Person capable to teach
a Grammar School, in a private Family in the Coun-
try, coming well recommended, may hear of a Place, by
applying to the Printer hereof. 86 89

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing
Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for
Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

TO BE SOLD,

FOUR Hundred Acres of Soldier's
located Land, extraordinary good, most of it fit for
Meadow, and lying about 8 Miles from Tyconderoga; Also,
about One Hundred Acres of Land in Montgomery's Patent,
about 14 Miles from Fort Edward. Inquire of THOMAS
FRASER, near the College in New-York. 87 90

THIS is to give Notice to all the
Country Merchants, Traders and others whom it
may concern, that we the Packers of this City, hearing fre-
quent Complaints of the Barrels containing Beef and Pork,
are determined to condemn all Barrels which shall not be
made sufficient to hold Pickle according to Law, as our
Pork is as good as any of the neighbouring Provinces, but
loses its Credit through the badness of the Barrels.

N. B. As the Season for making Barrels is coming on, it
is hoped the Barrellers of Pork and Beef will Order their
Coopers to make good Barrels. 87 90

At a Court of Chancery held for the Province of New-York,
at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Wednesday
the Nineteenth Day of July, One Thousand Seven Hun-
dred and Sixty-Nine, in the Ninth Year of the Reign of
our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of
God, of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, King, De-
fender of the Faith, &c. and so forth.

P R E S E N T,
His Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet, Captain Gen-
eral and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of
New-York and the Territories depending thereon in
America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.

Garrat Paulding, Son and Heir of
Abraham Paulding, deceased, also
Brother and Heir of Joseph Paul-
ding, jun. deceased; who was eldest
Son and Heir of the said Abraham
Paulding, deceased; William Ogel-
vie, Joseph Paulding, and Peter
Montague, surviving Executors of the
last Will and Testament of the said
Abraham Paulding, deceased, Com-
plainants.

Vs.
William Leahy, and Robert Camp-
bell, Defendants.

Abraham Paulding, deceased, all that certain Dwelling
House, and Lot of Ground, situate, lying, and being in
the City of New-York, in the Out-Ward, bounded as fol-
lows, to wit: bounded on the Northward, on Abraham
Pitt's Estate; and to the Southward, on the said Abraham
Paulding's Estate, containing 25 Feet front and rear, more
or less, and 120 Feet in length, more or less, fronting
Roosevelt's-Street on the Eastward, and Queen-Street on the
Westward; redeemable upon the Performance of a certain
Proviso, or Condition therein mentioned. And that after
executing the said Mortgage, the said Mortgagee did convey
the said mortgaged Premises to the said Robert Campbell, in
Fee; and that the Condition or Proviso aforesaid, remains
as yet unperformed; and therefore pray, by their said Bill,
the Equity of Redemption of the said mortgaged Premises,
may be foreclosed. And whereas it appears by the Affid-
avit of the said William Ogelvie, that he hath made due En-
quiry after the above named William Leahy, the Mortgagee,
and the above named Robert Campbell, the Grantee; and
that he, the said William Ogelvie, upon such Enquiry as
aforesaid, finds that they the said William Leahy, and Ro-
bert Campbell, have severally withdrawn themselves from
this Colony of New-York, and were so withdrawn before
the issuing of the Subpoena in this Case; and that by Rea-
son thereof the said Process could not be served on them the
said William Leahy, and Robert Campbell, or either of
them: It is therefore ordered, on Motion of Mr. Scott, of
Council for the Complainants, that the said Defendants, and
each of them, appear in this Court to answer to the said
Complainant's Bill of Complaint, on or before the 19th
Day of January next, or in Default thereof, that the Com-
plainant's said Bill of Complaint, be taken pro Confesso.

A true Copy,
Examined by G. BANYAR, Register.

TO BE SOLD, By
JONATHAN HAMPTON,
In Chapel-Street, New-York,
Opposite Captain Andrew Law's;

A Large and neat
Assortment of
Windor Chairs, made
in the best and neatest
Manner, & well paint-
ed, viz. High back'd,
low back'd and Sack-
back'd Chairs and Set-
tees or double seated,
fit for Piazza or Gar-
dens.—Children's din-
ing and low Chairs,
&c.

N. B. As the above
HAMPTON intends
constantly to keep a
large Number of all
Sorts of the above
Chairs by him for Sale
all Persons wanting such, may depend on being supplied
with any Quantity, Wholesale or Retail, at reasonable
Rates. 87 88

ANCHORS,
FROM one to ten Hundred
Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best
Anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality
to any made in Europe.

ALSO,
Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by
JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties Market, who can supply any Gentlemen on
short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.
87 90

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome Chariot, the BOX
made to take off occasionally, with Harness for four
Horses: Inquire of Messrs. HUGH and ALEXANDER
WALLACE. 81—

TO be seen at the House of
the Subscriber, at Burling's Slip, equal in
Price and superior in Goodness to British Goods of
the Kinds, some Patterns of Hosiery, which if the
Patriotic Americans, should approve, large Quan-
tities can readily be furnished, also brown Thread
and Cotton Hose, on giving timely Notice to their
humble Servant, ISAAC ADOLPHUS.
85 88

RUN-away from the Subscriber,
living in Reading-Town, Hunterdon County, a Ne-
gro Man named BRUNCE, (but called himself Tom) about
30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 6 Inches high, speaks English and
Low Dutch: Had on when he went away, a blue outside
Jacket, a green under Jacket, which had a Patch on the right
Side; Tow Trowsers, old Shoes new soled, and an old Felt
Hat. Whoever takes up and secures said Negro, so that his
Master may have him again, shall have a Reward of Fifteen
Shillings, and all reasonable Charges paid, by
85 88 JACOBUS VAN DERVEER.

SEVERAL Gentlemen having
desired, that the Pieces originally publish'd in the Phi-
ladelphia News-Papers, entitled the ANATOMIST; with
the several Replies that came out to particular Parts of
them, should be printed separately, so as to be bound to-
gether: Notice is hereby given, that they are now publish'd
in that Manner, ready for Delivery, and may be had either
separately, or bound in the second Volume of the Whig.

HENRY REMSEN,
JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have for Sale, on the lowest terms, at their Store in Heaven-
Square, the following assortment of GOODS:

| | |
|---|---|
| SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown, and mixt dye-cloths, in half pieces Blue cloth for women's wear Scarlet, blue, claret colour and grey mixt, Bath beaver coatings Scarlet and blue silk and worst- ed cord for cloaks. Blue and red shawls Striped and Indian blankets Kersey blanketing 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 blankets Blue, green, red and grey 6-4 frizes Narrow frizes of all colours Plains and forest cloth Spotted ermine Fearnoughts of all colours Beaver skin and coating Blue and red duffels Saxon green broad boys Blue, red, green, yellow, brown and emboss'd serges Wiltons, segothies, and Shalloons Very cheap serge denim Blue and brown kerseys Striped flannels and coverlids Everlasting and drawboys Blue drab cloth, Figur'd amens Durant and Calimancoes Irish and German linsens Printed and pencil'd furniture calicoes, and printed cottons Purple and other calicoes Light and dark ground chintz Crimson harrateens Irish sheeting 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix Black toffeties Coloured perians, narrow ditto Peelings and figured mades Cambricks and lawns | Pocket ditto Pistol lawns, buckram Bed bants and Flanders tick Bombazens, cravats Manchester velvets Worsted plush Chests of all sorts Ribbons and gimps Quality and foot binding Gartering, tapes Pins and needles Plain and figur'd silk mitts Linen and cotton handkerchiefs Buckles, button links Thread, shirt buttons Buttons, twist, silk, and hair Muffatees, fans, knee garters Cotton rematts, and Barcelona handkerchiefs Women's purple, white, black and clothe colour mitts & gloves Men's flannel, waist leather and best buckskin gloves Women's and Girl's black worst- ed mitts Men's single and double strip'd worsted caps Men's cotton Germantown caps Men's grey ribb'd knit stockings Men's and Women's worsted stockings Jury and horn combs Blank books, playing cards Puffe boards, Ink powder Writing paper, &c. &c. &c. A L S O, The very best sort of with- cords, Scotch jugs, coffer and felt hats; white and black sailors bound hats. A few elch without cases, that can be well recommended. |
|---|---|

JOHN THURMAN, jun.

Has for Sale, at his Store in Wall-Street, the Corner of Smith-
Street, at the lowest Rates for Cash, as he purchased the
Goods himself from the Manufacturers,—he does not Doubt
but their Cheapness will be a sufficient Recommendation to
Traders and Shop Keepers to become his Customers, amongst
the Goods are,

BEST heart and club steel, gun powder F, FF, FFF; bones and
green yeast, Russia duck, Drilling's, sheeting, diaper, &c.
brown rolls, ozaburgs, 7-8 and 3-4 dowlas and garlix, brow
and white Pomranias, brown holland, Silks, napping and
clouting diaper and damasks, ditto table cloths, broad and pish
lawns, white calicoes and muslins of all sorts; India Persians,
rematts, chintz, &c. a large assortment of calicoes and English
chintzes; printed handkerchiefs, Holland and Hamborough long
lawns, all sorts of Dutch tapes, pretties, twist, lace, nuns, muslin,
inland, stitching, long, dozen, flowering, Scotch and colour
threads; a good assortment of Manchester goods, all sorts of bat-
tons and trimmings, all sorts of Irish linsens, sheeting and dowlas;
a large assortment of Scotch and English knit and woven children's
men's and women's stockings; worsted and silk breeches pieces,
muffatees, gloves, &c. caps, women's mitts, &c. ribbons, &c.
flannels, gauzes, blond and thread lace; trimmings, gimps,
snails, feathers, flower and other millinery, in the last mode, with
figur'd modes, peelings satins, forsenets, Persians, modes, linings,
mantua lutefring, amazeen, tassels; Barcelona handkerchiefs
and cravats, sewing silks, mohair, scarf and twist of all sorts,
Scotch and Wilton carpets, handkerchiefs and bindings, gartering
and other Scotch goods; cambricks, shalloons, fluffs, durans, &c.
bearskins, frizes, and other woollen goods, jewelry, Tumbidge
wares, crust frames, castors, &c.
Black and white wampom, &c. paffe buckles, ear rings, pins,
plumes, sprigs, gold set rings and others.
A good assortment of Manchester velvets and chucks, quilts
thickets, fustians, jeans, pillows, &c.

SUPPLE

From the St. Ja
L O N D O N
The MIDDLESEX
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are happy in having been
following Copy of it.

To the KING's Moth
The HUMBLE PETE
HOLDERS of the Co

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Their Houses rifled and
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Their Bodies committed
The Habeas Corpus elu
Trial by Jury discour
Law-Officer of the Crown
Juries are not to be trulle
Printers punished by the
Court, without a Trial by
any Trial at all—

The Remedy of the Law
barred and defeated—

The Plaintiff and his At-
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to desert from their legal C

A Writing determined to
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A Person condemned in
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Unjust Treatment of Pe
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The Thanks of one Br
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Murder abetted, encoun
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by the Appointment of
Persons—

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HUGH and ALEXANDER
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Burling's Slip, equal in
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AAC ADOLPHUS.
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and clothe colour mits & gloves
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and best buckskin gloves
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ed mits
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worsted caps
en's cotton German gown caps
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SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,
Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1388.

[T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 10, 1769.]

From the St. James's Chronicle.
L O N D O N, June 3.
The MIDDLESEX PETITION having
greatly excited the Curiosity of the Public, we
are happy in having been able to procure them the
following Copy of it.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.
The HUMBLE PETITION of the FREE-
HOLDERS of the County of MIDDLESEX.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W E, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal
Subjects, the Freeholders of the
County of Middlesex, beg Leave,
with all affectionate Submission and
Humility, to throw ourselves at
your Royal Feet, and humbly to implore your pa-
ternal Attention to those Grievances, of which this
County and the whole Nation complain, and those
fearful Apprehensions, with which the whole Bri-
tish Empire is most justly alarmed.

With great Grief and Sorrow, we have long be-
held the Endeavours of certain evil-minded Persons,
who attempt to infuse into your Royal Mind, No-
tions and Opinions of the most dangerous and per-
nicious Tendency, and who promote and counsel
such Measures as cannot fail to destroy that Harmony
and Confidence, which should ever subsist between a
just and virtuous Prince and a free and loyal People.

For this disaffected Purpose, they have introdu-
ced into every Part of the Administration of our hap-
py, legal Constitution, a certain unlimited and in-
definite discretionary Power; to prevent which is
the sole Aim of all our Laws, and was the sole
Cause of all those Disturbances and Revolutions,
which formerly distracted this unhappy Country;
for our Ancestors, by their own fatal Experience,
well knew that, in a State where Discretion be-
gins, Law, Liberty, and Safety end. Under the
Pretence of this Discretion, or as it was formerly and
has been lately called—Law of State—we have seen
English Subjects, and even a Member of the
British Legislature, arrested by Virtue of a Gene-
ral Warrant, issued by a Secretary of State, and
contrary to the Law of the Land—

Their Houses rifled and plundered, their Papers
seized, and used as Evidence upon Trial—

Their Bodies committed to close Imprisonment—

The Habeas Corpus eluded—

Trial by Jury discountenanced, and the first
Law-Officer of the Crown publicly insinuating, that
Juries are not to be trusted—

Printers punished by the Ministry in the supreme
Court, without a Trial by their Equals, without
any Trial at all—

The Remedy of the Law for false Imprisonment,
barred and defeated—

The Plaintiff and his Attorney, for their Appeal
to the Law of the Land, punished by Expences and
Imprisonment, and made by forced Engagements
to desist from their legal Claim—

A Writing determined to be a Libel by a Court
where it was not cognizable in the first Instance;
contrary to Law, because all Appeal is thereby cut
off, and inferior Courts and Juries influenced by
such Predetermination—

A Person condemned in the said Court as the Au-
thor of the supposed Libel unheard, without De-
fence or Trial—

Unjust Treatment of Petitions, by selecting only
such Parts as might be wrested to criminate the Peti-
tioner, and refusing to hear those which might pro-
cure him Redress—

The Thanks of one Branch of the Legislature
proposed by a Minister to be given to an acknow-
ledged Offender for his Offence, with the declared
Intention of screening him from Law—

Attachments wrested from their original Intent
of removing Obstructions to the Proceedings of Law,
to punish by Sentence of arbitrary Fine and Impris-
onment, without Trial or Appeal, supposed Of-
fences committed out of Court—

Perpetual Imprisonment of an Englishman with-
out Trial, Conviction or Sentence, by the same
Mode of Attachment, wherein the same Person is
at once, Party, Accuser, Judge, and Jury—

Instead of the ancient and legal Civil Police, the
Military introduced at every Opportunity, unne-
cessarily and unlawfully patrolling the Streets, to
the Alarm and Terror of the Inhabitants—

The Lives of many of your Majesty's innocent
Subjects destroyed by Military Execution—

Such Military Execution solemnly judged to be
legal—

Murder abetted, encouraged and rewarded—

The Civil Magistracy rendered contemptible
by the Appointment of improper and incapable
Persons—

The Civil Magistrates tampered with by Admi-
nistration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge
their Duty—

Mobs and Riots hired and raised by the Ministry,
in order to justify and recommend their own ille-
gal Proceedings, and to prejudice your Majesty's
Mind by false Insinuations against the Loyalty of
your Majesty's Subjects—

The Freedom of Election violated by corrupt
and undue Influence, by unpunished Violence and
Murder—

The just Verdict of Juries, and the Opinion of
the Judges, over-ruled by false Representations to
your Majesty; and the Determinations of the Law
set aside by new, unprecedented, and dangerous
Means: thereby leaving the Guilty without Re-
straint, and the Injured without Redress, and the
Lives of your Majesty's Subjects at the Mercy of
every Ruffian protected by Administration—

Obsolete and vexatious Claims of the Crown set
on foot for Partial and Election Purposes—

Partial Attacks on the Liberty of the Press:
The most daring and pernicious Libels against the
Constitution, and against the Liberty of the Subject,
being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest
Libel against a Minister is punished with the utmost
Rigour—

Wicked Attempts to increase and establish a
Standing Army, by endeavouring to vest in the
Crown an unlimited Power the Militia; which,
should they succeed, must, sooner or later, sub-
vert the Constitution, by augmenting the Power of
Administration in Proportion to their Delinquency—

Repeated Endeavours to diminish the Importance
of Members of Parliament individually, in order to
render them more dependent on Administration col-
lectively. Even Threats having been employed by
Ministers to suppress the Freedom of Debate; and
the Wrath of Parliament denounced against Mea-
sures authorized by the Law of the Land—

Resolutions of one Branch of the Legislature, set
up as the Law of the Land, being a direct Usurpa-
tion of the Rights of the two other Branches, and
therefore a manifest Infringement of the Constitu-
tion—

Public Money shamefully squandered and unac-
counted for, and all Inquiry into the Cause of Ar-
rears in the Civil List prevented by the Ministry—

Inquiry into a Pay-master's public Accounts
stopped in the Exchequer, though the Sums un-
accounted for by the Pay-master amount to above
Forty Millions Sterling—

Public Loans perverted to private Ministerial
Purposes—

Prostitution of public Honours and Rewards to
Men who can neither plead public Virtue nor Ser-
vices—

Irreligion and Immorality, so eminently discoun-
tenanced by your Majesty's Royal Example, en-
couraged by Administration both by Example and
Precept.

The same Discretion has been extended by the
same evil Counsellors to your Majesty's Dominions
in America, and has produced to our suffering Fel-
low Subjects in that Part of the World, Grievan-
ces and Apprehensions similar to those of which
we complain at home—

Most Gracious Sovereign,

S U C H are the Grievances and Apprehen-
sions which have long discontented and disturbed the
greatest and best Part of your Majesty's loyal Sub-
jects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your
Royal Repose, though ready to lay down our Lives
and Fortunes for your Majesty's Service, and for
the Constitution as by Law established, we have
waited patiently, expecting a constitutional Remedy
by the Means of our own Representatives: But
our legal and free Choice having been repeatedly
rejected, and the Right of Election now finally ta-
ken from us by the unprecedented seating of a Can-
didate who was never chosen by the County, and
who, even to become a Candidate, was obliged
fraudulently to vacate his Seat in Parliament, un-
der the Pretence of an insignificant Place, invited
thereto by the prior Declaration of a Minister, that
whoever opposed our Choice, though with but
four Votes, should be declared Member for the
County. We see ourselves, by this last Act, de-
prived even of the Franchises of Englishmen, re-
duced to the most abject State of Slavery, and left
without Hopes or Means of Redress, but from your
Majesty or God.

Deign then, Most Gracious Sovereign, to listen
to the Prayer of the most faithful of your Majesty's
Subjects; and to banish from your Royal Favour,
Trust, and Confidence, for ever, those evil and
pernicious Counsellors, who have endeavoured to
alienate the Affection of your Majesty's most sincere

and dutiful Subjects and whose Suggestions tend
to deprive your People of their dearest and most es-
sential Rights, and who have traitorously dared to
depart from the Spirit and the Letter of those Laws
which have secured the Crown of these Realms to
the House of Brunswick, in which we make our
most earnest Prayers to God, that it may continue
untarnished to the latest Posterity.

(Copy) Signed by 1565 Freeholders.

[Above half the Freeholders of the County]

It is said the Petition of the Freeholders of Mid-
dlesex, with the names annexed, filled no less than
fifteen skins of parchment, which altogether made
a roll of an enormous size.

When his Majesty gave the above Petition to the
Lord in waiting, it accidentally unfolded with a
great spring, and exhibited to view the different
hand writings of the complainants, which being
displayed occasioned some laughter.

L O N D O N,

June 3. A report prevails, that the slights and
ill treatment our Minister has lately met with at
the Porte, from the Turkish Ministry, and which,
it is supposed, is owing to the secret machinations
of the French Ambassador there, will, in all proba-
bility, occasion a rupture between us and that power.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, May 12.

" This day a vessel arrived from Corfica. The
French immediately after having received their re-
inforcements marched through the flat Country,
where they found all the towns and villages aban-
doned by the inhabitants; this encouraging them
to march farther without taking the necessary pre-
cautions, they found their whole army, consisting
of 5000 men, suddenly surrounded by Paoli and
his two brothers, who immediately attacked and
totally routed them, killing great numbers upon
the spot, and the fugitives were afterwards attacked
by those who had abandoned their villages, so that
very few of them escaped."

We hear that a Gentleman arrived at St. James's
from Corfica on Thursday night, who brought a
confirmation of the defeat of the French army in
that Island by the Corficans.

The following particulars from Jamaica, rela-
tive to the intended rebellion in that Island, are
received.—" The slaves were to set the town on
fire in different places, intending by that to draw
the inhabitants together to put it out, when a num-
ber of Negroes, assembled for that purpose, were to
fall on them, and put every one to death; but they
were fortunately discovered by a black girl, who
told the story to a Jew that kept her; he immedi-
ately informed the Colonel of the militia, who must-
ered his men privately, and went to the place of
rendezvous, where he found about 300 armed Ne-
groes, whom he surprised, and took several of them
prisoners, many of whom have been since executed.
It is said there was to have been a general insurrec-
tion throughout the island."

May 6. The accounts arrived yesterday by the
Flanders mail relating to Corfica are extremely con-
tradictory. Advices from Cervione, dated the 9th
of May, declare, that Paoli had attacked the French
in the Defile of Tenda, totally routed their advanced
guard, killed several hundreds, and taken a great
number prisoners. But letters from Paris say,
that on the 9th of last month 4000 Corficans ha-
ving passed the River Guolo, and attacked their ar-
my on the left, Count de Vaux ordered that wing
to be reinforced with 800 men, under the Marquis
d'Esclouloubre, the Corficans received such a re-
pulse from the Bayonets of the French, that they
were obliged to throw themselves into the river, and
endeavour to repass it by swimming, on which oc-
casion a vast number was drowned. A farther ac-
count from Brussels says, that letters have been re-
ceived there, confirming the success of the French
troops, with the addition of the Corficans having
lost 800 men, with several officers of rank, and that
they had been obliged to abandon some of their
most advantageous posts, in consequence of the
vigorous efforts of their enemies, who had taken
possession of the heights, and all that part of the
Island adjacent to the River Guolo.

June 7. It is reported, that a certain petition
gave much offence, and that at a respectable meet-
ing, it was moved to apprehend some of the prin-
cipal subscribers; the motion was however over-
ruled, and the petition given into the hands of a
great Lawyer, who is to consider what is best to be
done with regard to it, and report his opinion at
a future meeting. It is generally imagined it will
be laid before an August Assembly.

Yesterday a meeting of the Supporters of the
Bill of Rights was held at the London Tavern, (Ro-
bert Jones, Esq; in the chair) when a circular let-
ter for raising contributions was approved, and co-

pies ordered to be transmitted to the several Counties and Borough-Towns in England, after which several subscriptions were received, and the Society adjourned to the 2d Monday in October.

It is said that several of the most considerable Proprietors of East-India Stock took the advantage of the late panic, and sold out at 265, with a certainty of regaining their Stock at the trifling advantage of 40 per cent.

Yesterday's mails confirm the account of the victory gained over the Turks, as mentioned in yesterday's Ledger, and add as follows: "The Russians had only a few wounded in the engagement, among whom was Major Prince Dolgorouki."

Copy of a letter written by Prince Galitzin, Commander in Chief of the Russian Army to the Empress his Mistress, informing her Majesty of the advantages obtained by him over the Turkish troops.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

"I have the honour of sending your Imperial Majesty advice, by this letter written in great haste, of a signal victory gained by us, this day, over the enemy by the aid of the Most High, and the good Fortune which attends your Majesty's Arms. The Turkish Army, commanded by Caraman Pach, who arrived here lately, in spite of its advantageous position under the cannon of the fortresses of Choczim, has been attacked, defeated, and driven part of it into the town, and part into the country. All their Camp is taken. I shall not fail soon to send your Majesty an exact detail of this glorious day."

"I am, with the most profound respect,
Your Majesty's most devoted Subject,
Prince Alexander Galitzin."

*Camp at Choczim,
19 April, Old Style, 1769.*

Prince Galitzin, after singing Te Deum for his late victory, put in march the 2d of May, to re-occupy the Camp of Kalus, and refresh his troops. The same day the Pacha of Natolia, having collected some of the run-aways, and massacred the Jews and Christians whom the Pacha of Choczim had turned out of that city as useless mouths, advanced and attacked the Russians in their march, but they only took about ten empty waggons, the Captain who covered the train with 80 men, keeping them off for four hours without losing a single man. In the mean time Prince Prozorowski was detached to engage the Pacha of Natolia, which he did with such courage and conduct, that the enemies soon gave way, and were pursued as far as Pruth. The Turks left 300 men on the place; several camels and mules fell into the hands of the Russians, who also took on this occasion four more flags, a pair of kettle-drums, and the military chest valued at 40,000 crowns.

We are told from Warsaw, that while Prince Gallitzin, with the other Russian Generals, is penetrating into the Turkish Territories, General Olitz, with a considerable corps under his command, remains behind, in Poland, to protect their Magazines there, against the incursions of the Tartars, and the Confederates of Bar.

The accounts brought by yesterday's mail still vary with regard to the late action between the French and Corsicans, which is related nearly in the same manner as in yesterday's Ledger, except that a letter from Casinca, in Corsica, adds, "The action continued with great fury almost the whole day; but at length the French were obliged to yield, after having lost a great number of men. The Corsicans made about 700 prisoners; but they also had a number killed."

Letters from Paris inform, that the Commander of one of the French Forts in Africa, has been ordered home in irons, accused of high crimes against the State.

It is rumoured that the last American dispatches brought over some secret intelligence respecting the apparent designs of a certain power to disturb the tranquillity of the British provinces on that continent.

They write from the Havannah, that on the 15th of February last was launched, at that port, a new man of war called the S. Real, pierced for 112 guns: and that they had another nearly finished upon the stocks, to carry 94 guns.

Commodore Byron, who sailed on Monday from Portsmouth for his station at Newfoundland, has carried over several valuable presents for the Indian Chiefs in the neighbourhood of St. John's, and in the country of Labrador, to attach them more firmly to the British interest.

The Antelope, man of war, Commodore Byron, is sailed from Portsmouth for Newfoundland; and the Weazle, sloop of war, Capt. Pasley, from ditto, for the coast of Guinea.

Last week an eminent house in the city, shipped 10,000 guns, and bayonets for Corsica, in order to be delivered to General Paoli, on his order.

Venice, April 26. The motions of the Montenegri continue to embarrass the Senate, which lately sent a Courier to Cattaro in Dalmatia, with orders to the Sieur Zusto to march immediately against them with all his troops to oppose their incursions.

PHILADELPHIA, August 3.

Messieurs HALL and SELLERS,

AN Attempt having been lately made to buy up and export RAW HIDES and CALF-SKINS, I send you two Paragraphs of a Law of this Province, passed 1721, and which is still in Force. It is true the Law has not been much known; some Part of it, which were found inconvenient, were suffered to sleep, while the Virtue and Public Spirit of the Inhabitants served them instead of a Law, and kept them from transgressing it, in that which is so manifestly injurious to their Country. But as of late there are found some among us so sordidly mean, as to sacrifice public Interest to private Gain, and at this particular Juncture, when every Encouragement ought to be given to Manufactures, to export, for the Sake of some trifling Commission, the raw Materials, of which they must be convinced there are not more than sufficient to supply the necessary Wants of the Inhabitants; I desire you will publish the inclosed, that none may pretend Ignorance. And the Public may be informed, that if any Attempts are made to transgress this Part of the Law, the Offenders shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour.

PHILADELPHIENSIS.

AND be it further enacted, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, shall buy, or make any Contract for any unwrought Hides or Calf-Skins in the Hair, but only such Person or Persons as use the Trade or Mystery of a Tanner, or shall tan or raw the same, except such Persons as shall purchase them to be tanned for their own private Use; or shall purchase salt or raw Hides for any Person's private Use, or the necessary Use of Ships or Vessels going to Sea.

AND be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Person or Persons to lade, ship or carry in any Ship or Vessel, entering and lading in any Port of this Province, any Leather or raw Hides, with Intent to transport or carry the same into any Place or Places out of this Province, except such as may be carried to the Province of New-Jersey, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, to be wrought up there, and except Leather imported into this Province; upon Pain of Forfeiture of the said Leather or raw Hides so laden and transported, and treble the Value thereof to be forfeited by the Owner or Owners thereof; And if no Owner can be found, then the Person in whose Custody or Possession the same shall be found, to incur the like Penalty of the treble Value as aforesaid. And the Owner or Owners of the said Ships or Vessels, knowing of such Offence, and not discovering the same, shall forfeit three Times the Value of the Leather and Hides so shipped or exported. And the Master or Mariners knowing of such Offence, and not discovering the same, shall forfeit the treble Value as aforesaid, or be imprisoned for any Time, at the Discretion of the Justices of the Court of Quarter-Sessions, not exceeding six Months, without Bail or Mainprize."

Yesterday the Merchants and Traders of this City met at the Coffee-House, to re-consider that Part of the Agreement relating to Goods sent from Great-Britain on Consignment, to be sold here; and to determine what should be done with them, whether they were to be stored as other Goods, or to be sent back; and farther to consider what was to be done with Goods ordered after the Agreement; when it was

Unanimously Resolved, That the Committee shall not be at Liberty to receive and store any Goods, consigned after the Agreement of the Merchants and Traders here, not to import, was known in Great-Britain, nor such as were ordered after the Sixth of February last.

Unanimously Resolved, That if any Person shall receive Goods consigned from Great-Britain, and shipped after the Agreement of the Merchants and Traders here not to import, was generally known there, or who shall assist in landing, storing or selling them; and every Person who has ordered, or shall order Goods from Great-Britain, after the Sixth of February, unless with a Condition, not to ship them, until the late Revenue Acts against America are repealed, shall be deemed an Enemy to the Liberties of America, and the Printers shall be justified in publishing his Name.

On Monday Night last Mr. Andrew Rambo, Ship-Carpenter, of this City, got up in his Sleep (at the Middle Ferry, on Schuylkill, where he had been at Work) went to the Window, and fell out, when he was so much hurt, that he expired in a few Minutes.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 3.

"Philadelphia shines here at present.—Mr. West has just finished a large Picture for the King (the Subject is the Return of Regulus) which is vastly admired.—And Mr. Coombe is in great Vogue as a Preacher; for Instance, he is now pre-engaged to preach no less than six Charity Sermons for so many different Parishes."

THE MOST VIOLENT TOOTH ACH,

Cured in a few Minutes without Drawing,

(No CURE No PAY)

BY A TINCTURE which gives immediate Ease in the Mouth or Gums, and in a few Days will fasten the Teeth if ever so loose, and with a little Continuance will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums. It likewise preserves the Teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decayed from becoming worse, and takes off all disagreeable Smells from the Breath, and causes a large Discharge of all scorbutical Humours lodged in the Gums, which destroy the Teeth. By applying this Tincture outwardly, it will entirely remove all Kinds of Swellings in the Cheek, or Pain in the Ear, and is an absolute Cure for the Head Ach if ever so violent; and likewise cures the most violent rheumatic Pain in any Part of the Body. This valuable Tincture is prepared and sold in Bottles at ONE DOLLAR each, with particular Directions for using it, at Mrs. Bullocks, the Corner of Wall-Street, near the Coffee-House, New-York, by Mr. HAMILTON, Surgeon Dentist and Operator for the Teeth, from London, who cleans and beautifies the Teeth, and displaces all superfluous Teeth and Stumps with the greatest Ease and Safety, and makes and sets in artificial Teeth from one single Tooth to a whole Set, in so nice a Manner that they cannot be distinguished from natural; therefore those Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the Misfortune of losing their Teeth, have now an Opportunity of having natural or artificial put in with Dispatch and Secrecy, and in such a Manner as to be of real Use, Ornament and Service for many Years, without giving the least Pain to the Patient, which is too often the Case, owing to the Want of Judgment in the Operator.

N. B. Artificial Teeth put in at TWO DOLLARS a Tooth, and the Poor, afflicted with the Tooth Ach, cured gratis, every Morning from eight to ten. 81—

To be SOLD,

A likely healthy young Negro Wench about 17 Years of Age, can do any Sort of House-Work, sold for no Fault, but for Want of Employ, for further particulars, enquire of the Printer. 85 88

To be sold cheap, by wholesale or retail,

By ENNIS GRAHAM, TAYLOR, at the Corner of Wall-Street,

AN assortment of silk and worsted

Agathies, dorettees, camlets, silk and hair program, crapes, cloth coloured duroys, a very cheap thing for men's clothes, double alopen, all for men's clothes; cloth coloured fustian, cloth coloured janes, thickset, India nankeens, damascus, and dimity for men's vests, striped perians for men's gowns and vests, cloth coloured ditto for the ladies; plain and corded padusoy, fustians, peeling, flower'd silk for men's coats, white India taffaty for ladies gowns; best superfine and middling cloth, best superfine black cloth and prunella for the clergy; silk and shammy gloves, and hose for ditto, forest cloths, fine knap, German serge, Bath coatings, serge denim, serge dufoy, everlasting, Genoa velvet of different colours, Manchester ditto; an assortment of black, blue, crimson, scarlet, buff, and cloth coloured worsted breeches patterns; black, blue, buff, crimson, scarlet, and cloth coloured silk ditto; silk stockings, worsted, thread, and cotton ditto; fine and coarse Irish linen, sheeting linen, clouting diaper; silk ground flags, paper, sealing wax, wafers, calicoes, handkerchiefs, sewing silks, twist, thread; a large assortment of broad, middling and narrow knee garters; mohair binding for coats, shoe ditto, broad London quality ditto, mohair cord for women's cloaks and men's coats; broad and narrow white tapes, stay tapes, broad and narrow livery lace for servants and carriages; glazed linen, buckrams, silk, thread, and buckskin gloves for men; A large assortment of broad, middling, and narrow gold and silver lace; gold and silver epaulets, broad and narrow gold and silver knee garters, gold and silver cord, gold and silver vellum, gold and silver thread, gold and silver fringe, gold and silver chain, new fashion gold and silver scollop'd and chain loops; large gold and silver buttons for hats, gold and silver thread buttons, gilt and plated ditto, silk twist, basket buttons, worsted basket ditto, death-head and scarf ditto; Russia drilling of different sorts for clothes, &c. &c. Also;

Knives and forks, cuttenu-knives, penknives, children's knives, brass ink horns, razors, case razors bone and bottle; snuff boxes, common and White Chapel needles, knitting needles, tailors shears, scissars, irons, notches, thimbles, locks, pewter spoons, horn combs, Temple spectacles, pinchbeck shoe and knee buckles, &c. &c. Any of the above goods will be sold cheap for ready money. 85 88

Just published,

And sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE at the EXCHANGE,

A
NEW MANUAL,
AND
PLATOON EXERCISE:
WITH AN
EXPLANATION.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

TO BE SOLD, BY
HENRY WHITE,

At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between the Coffee-House and Fly-Market;

FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d.
20d. 24d. Deck and Sheetting Nails, 6 by 8,
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glais. 84

TO BE SOLD, BY
EDWARD LAIGHT,

In St. GEORGE'S-SQUARE,

DERBY, Salem, and English
Sithes, likewise a general Assortment of Ironmongery, which he will sell at the lowest Rates, as it is near the breaking up of his Store.

N. B. Said Laight continues to sell all the Articles necessary in the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather, for the Use of Vassals. 67 79